THE HAT OF THE SEASON.

Have you got one? Have you seen them
Timy are sold by
WARNOCK & Co..
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. Who Saw The Brick Church Gable Fall?

The man who missed the sight of the fall of the Brick Church gable, has cause to regret it. Yet we were smong the unfortunate ones. Thousands stood by and saw the crash, but we missed it. We had just remembered that a Spring Hat was necessary, and gone down to Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fultonest, to order it, when the workmen pulled down the old gable. When we came back we had a new sensation—that we were the first who ever lost anything by going to Knox to buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself, however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself however, consoled us, for it was so buy a Hat. The Hat itself however had not have missed the buying of it examples the however had tumbled down meanwhile.

SPRING, 1857. SPRING, 1857.

Our new Spring Styles of Clothing are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overcoats, Raglans, English and French Busters Coats, Lee, Also, very choice and confined styles of Cassimere Pantalons, Faxcy and Pllats Vers. Our Custom Room is stocked with our Late Emporations of New Goods, many of which can be found now here else. This department, headed by Mr. Lyman Derky, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish germents and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. Drylin & Co.,

Nos. 28, 289 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren st.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE .-Gentlemen desiring new Spring Chorning, of the most stylish make, will do well to call at the establishment of E. De Groot, No. 142 Fulton-st. His Spring styles are the newest out, and will stand comparison, in point of fashion and perfection of fit, with those of the most celebrated taillenr of Paris.

Sweet Spring, thy presence ever brings delight,
Thy checks are rosy, and thine eyes are bright.

Ladies, if you wish to promenade, if you wish
handsome Gatter Boors and Snors for yourselves and children, good articles at moderate prices, patronize
J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134 Canal-st.

Do You WANT TO BUY A DINNER SET? Hyou do, consult economy, and purchase of Dailey & Co., Nos. 631 and 632 Broadway. Look at the List of Prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

CARPETINGS! A very large assortment of the LATEST STYLES, Now offered for Cash AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 96 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS,
TAFRETRY, BRUSSEL'S, THREE-PLY and ISORAIN CARPETING,
Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
nofice, will be sold at Last Fall's PRICES. The early bird
gets the worm.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C.—The new Catalogues of WM. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, N.Y., comprising extra large Trees for immediate ornamont, can be had, gratis, at Fowler and Wells's, No. 308 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT, ASTOR HOUSE,
Exitrance on Broadway.
Open for Breakfast from 6 a. m. until 12 m.
Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p. m. STEARNS & MARVIN'S

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
sele at No. 40 MURRAY-ST. For sele at

for the
First of MAY."
ACKERMAN & MILLER,
No. 101 Nassaus-st., next to The Hernid Office,
Sign-Boards Always Ready. Do You WANT TO BUY GAS FIXTURES!

Don't expend a dellar until you have examined the elegant and complete assortment at DAILEY & Co.'s, Nos. 631 and 643 Broads ay. See their lists of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

HOME

Cash capital. \$500.00
Surplus over 250.00
At an election held on 5th instant, the following named ge At an election held on 6th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the enauing year.

A. R. Willmarth, George Pierce.
A. F. Willmarth, Ward A. Work,
Wm. G. Lambert, Jamon Low,
George C. Colline,
Danford N. Barney, Class. A. Bulkley,
Lucius Hopkins,
Thomas Messonger,
Wm. H. Mellen,
Chas. B. Hatch,
B. Watson Bull,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,
Homer Morgan,
Homer Morgan,
Homer Morgan,
Homer Morgan,
Homer Morgan,
James Humphrey,
Lyman Cooke,
At a meeting of the Directors held this day, CRARLES J.
MARTIS Was unanimously re-elected
WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary. New-York, April 7, 1857. WIGS !- HAIR-DYE! !- WIGS! !- BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tournes have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock is the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELON'S, No. 223 Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSON'S & Co., Flush-TREES AND FLANTS.—FARSON'S & UO., Fillshpear New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their
treers early. The stock of EVERGREEN and other ornamental
Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at Low rates.
FRUIT TREES, SHRUES, ROSES, VILES and Exoric Plants
on be furnished in great variety and of choice quality. Trees
will be delivered at Fulton Market what free of freight. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c. -WM, R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized FRUIT and TREES, including large EVERGREEN, suitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 508 Brondway.

CARPETING.-Royal Velvet, 10s. to 12s; Brus Sels Tapestry, 8200; Three-plys, 8/8200; Tapestry and Igrain, 8/266; also, 1,000 pieces common Ingrain, 2/624; yard; Oil Cloths 8 yards wide. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington et.

SEWING MACHINES .- I. M. SINGER & Co.'s DEEVING MACHINE.

DALETTE, a peautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO. SGAZETTE will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., NO. 323 Broadway, New York.

Do You WANT TO BUY SILVER-PLATED WARE Don't lay out a single dollar until you have seen Messrs
DAILEY & Co.'s assortment at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Take
a look at their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this

40 MURRAY-STREET.

STEARES & MARVIS, 1ste Rich & Co.'s, improved Sala MANDER SAYE, Wilder's Patent, secured by the celebrated Le Bralls Powers-Froot Lock, with a very small key, all mad-mode the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearns, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—222 having been tested in accidental fires. Warrantee not a down
them.—222 having been tested in accusents in them.—222 having been tested in accusents in the free from dampuess.

Also, Bergine proof Chests, of any size, lined with hardene artel, which cannot be drilled or broken.

For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st.

Factory, cor. St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

Factory, cor. St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'

KATHAIRON.

1. It is the cheapest preparation for the hair ever made,
2. It is pronounced by all to be the most beneficial. 2. It is presecuted by all to be the most benemon.
3. It is the most agreeable to use.
4. It is the cleanest and most carefully prepared.
5. It is the most highly perfumed.
6. It is the only article that never falls to give entire satisface.

The immense sale of the Kathairon-nearly 1,000,000 bottle Per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!!
Grest Attraction and Low Prices!!
English Medallion,
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETS.
HIRAM ABDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY. MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

will present a box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respecta-patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofuls, Old cers and Burns, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro Mag-tist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st. HENRYH. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,

No. 23 Nassaust.

No. 23 Nassaust.

ONE DOOR BELOW CEDAR STREET,

Will give their personal attention, as usual, during the season,
to the sales of Household Furniture at the residence of
families removing or breaking up housekeeping. They have a
spacious Salesroom, where they will hold regular sales to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves of this medium
of disposal.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC cures with cut purging. Made from garden vegetables; one to three dro at a dose. Depot No. 10! Wall-st. 50 cents per bottle by Druggista. Barnus & Park, No. 30s Broadway, and C. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., N. Y., agents.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS-GREAT BARGAINS. —Owing to alterations to be made in the Piane recent at SSS Broadway, the large stock of Pianos and Mindous will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices to ever before offered in this city. Pianos and Meiodeous to re Horack Waters, Agen

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-PROMPT RELIEF.-No

BRANDRETH'S PILLS at this season should be boreasionally used. They secure the health by cleaning the bowels and blood from all importies, and they add an element to the blood on which its power to resist disease depends. As an anti-thilous medicine they are unrivated. Sold at No. 43 Canal-st., at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

DR. H. K. ROOT & Co. can permanently cure
Heart and Lung disease. Call on them before they leave for
Sanatora. The Proprie's Membran Ligatrious, by Dr. Root,
can be had at their office, 512 Broadway. Price \$2 per copy.

SPRING CLOTHING. PROCE COATS

SAV WHAT YOU WILL, but there is no rubbing out the fact, that the only place in thi town to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver Plated Ware at really cheap prices, is Dankey's, Nos. 631 and 653 Broadway Lock at their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of the paper.

HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AT RANKIN'S, No. 26 Bowery. The best Goods at Lowest Prices. Established in 1823.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 51 Readeset, have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Musiln Curtains, Cornires, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

Window Shades.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
AT CLAVERACE, NEW-YORK,
Three Miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, \$112 a year.
MALE AND FEMALE. TERM OFENS APRIL 17.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

From The Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin. CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES. The Congress Rubber Company vs. Hendry and Harris This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the sale of in India Rubber goods. The following order was made b

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain nesses of occurtain India Rubber goods. The following order was made by the
Court:
Petition of the American Elastic Cloth Company filed, praying for relief, to become parties defendants and be permitted to
take defense therein; and, on motion of St. George T. Campbell,
the prayer of the petitioners is granted, so far as respects the
goods insunfactured by them, and they fare permitted so to appear and defend.
On motion of C. A. Seward, esq., for complainants, the Court
permit complainants to amend their bill and affidasits filed so as
to strike therefrom all references to the goods manufactured by
the American Elastic Cloth Company with like effect, as though
no such charges had ever been inserted therein, and that the said
bill stand with like effect, as though the same had only been
filed for or in respect to the other goods therein referred to and
alleged to have been manufactured in England or France—this
amendment to be without projudice to the residue of the bill,
or to the rights of any party—and thereupon leave was given to
the American Elastic Cloth Company to withdraw their petition
and any appearance or participation in said cause.

So ordered by the Court, April 15, 1837.

(Signed)

Pro. Clerk Circuit Court of the U. S.

The cause was then argued by Mr. Seward for the complainants against the English and French goods. The proceedings
against the goods manufactured by the American Elastic Cloth
Company having been thus withdrawn, no counsel argued the
cause for the defendants.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the New-York appointments, as printed in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, except that two Harbor-Masters, W. J. A. Fuller and Jacob L. Dodge, were stricken off, so as to retain Alex. H. Schultz and Owen Brennan, who were in office last year.

Among the bills finally passed in both houses, yesterday are those to define the powers and duties of Courts of Special Sessions, excepting the cities of New-York and Albany; the bill for the better protection of emigrants—amending the law of 1849; to establish regulations for the port of New-York; to regulate the government of the New-York Central Park: to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax; to establish the bulkhead and pier extension lines of New-Yord Harbor.

A number of important Acts of our Legislature, of special interest to this City, are given in the letter of our Albany correspondent.

The telegraphic accounts published vesterday from Col. Lockridge have been fully confirmed by the arrival of the Tennessee. Lockridge has abandoned all hopes of reaching Walker by the transit route, but intends, it is stated, to proceed to join him, with such of his men as he can induce to go, via Aspinwall and Panama. We do not exactly understand how these fillibusters are to get transportation to Aspinwall, as the Garrison-Morgan steamers have been withdrawn. The English mail steamers will not be likely to take them-at least not without the payment of passage-money, which Lockridge might find it difficult to raise. It is certainly to be hoped that Lockridge may not take this route, at least not with any considerable number of followers. The arrival of a hundred fillibusters or so at Panama would be very likely to provoke new and serious disturbances there. Neither the authorities nor the inhabitants would be likely to view with much favor the employment of the railroad to facilitate fillibuster operations against Central America.

The steamer Arabia arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, bringing three days' later news. The triumph of Palmerston in the election is quite as positive as it appeared by the previous mail. His gain may be set down in round numbers at about fifty votes in the House of Commons. This gain is found in the return to the House of some twenty-five so-called Liberals instead of Conservatives and of as many members who will support the present Premier through thick and thin, instead of independent men, who, while following him in some things, are pretty sure to oppose him wherever, as in the Chinese question, the idea of moral right and wrong is involved. Such is the result with the four hundred and seventy members already elected; and we see no reason to suppose that the hundred and thirty-five yet to be returned will materially change the aspect of the House. We regard Lord Palmerston, therefore, as sure of such a steady majority as will render him, for a time at least, virtually the dictator of England.

It is said that something was contributed to this result by a report, set on foot by the Ministry, that the Chinese Emperor had disapproved of the conduct of Governor Yek, and had ordered him to make peace with the English upon any practicable terms. This report was set affoat two or three days before the arrival of the Oriental mail. When that mail came to hand, the report proved to be groundless; but as an electioneering trick it had already answered its purpose. It now appears that, instead of making peace, the Chinese will fight to the last.

The Perliament being thus elected, the next question is, Who will be Speaker of the Commons? The candidates spoken of are Mr. Baines, member for Leeds, and Mr. Fitzrey, third brother of the Duke of Grafton, and brother-in-law of Baros Rothschild, whose sister he married, on the side of the Ministry; and Mr. S. H. Walpole, son of Lord Orford, a chancery barrister and former Home Secretary, on the Tory side. Of these candidates, the one we judge most likely to succed is Mr. Fitzroy, who, in addition to the Governmen strength, will also be supported by the Peelites. Mr. Thackeray has had a splendid ovation at

Edinburgh, in the form of a public dinner. We transfer to our columns a full report of this interesting affair. A battle in Persia, between the British and the forces of the Shah, had been previously reported; the details we are now enabled to present.

British gained a complete victory, though without

much credit to Gen. Outram, who commanded. The Neufchatel Conference has not yet arrived at a final settlement; and there is no positive confirmation of the reported conclusion of peace between Spain and Mexico. The breach between Austria and Sardinia also remains unhealed.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount one half per cent.

Should the quarrel which the English have picked with the Chinese be pushed to extremity, it may be expected to end in a new military and naval expedition similar to that undertaken in 1841-42, on the basis of the opium quarrel. The easy success of the English on that occasion, in extorting an immense sum of silver from the Chinese, will be apt to recommend a new experiment of the same sort to a people who, with all their horror of our fillibustering propensities, still retain, not less than ourselves, not a little of the old plundering buccaneering spirit which distinguished our common ancestors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Yet remarkable changes in the position of things in China, which have occurred since that former successful plundering inroad on behalf of the opium trade, make it very doubtful whether a similar expedition at the present day would be attended by anything like a similar result. The new expedition would doubtless set out, like that of 1841-42, from the island of Hong Kong. That expedition consisted of a fleet of two seventy-fours, eight frigates, a great number of sloops and brigs-of-war, twelve steamers, and forty transports, having on board a military force, marines included, amounting to fifteen thousand men. The new expedition would hardly be attempted with any smaller force; indeed, some of the considerations we are about to state would indicate the policy of making it much larger.

The expedition of 1841-42, sailing from Hong Kong on the 21st of August, 1841, took possession first of Amoy, and then, on the 1st of October, or the Island of Chusan, which they made the base of their future operations. The object of these operations was to penetrate into and ascend the great central river Yang-tse-Kiang as far as the City of Nankin, about two hundred miles from its mouth. The river Yang-tse-Kiang divides China into two quite distinct portions-the North and the South. About forty miles below Nankin the Imperial Canal enters and crosses the great river, affording the means of commercial intercourse between the northern and southern provinces. The theory of the campaign was that the possession of this important communication would be a fatal thing for Pekin, and would force the Emperor to make peace forthwith. On the 13th of June, 1842, the English forces, under Sir Henry Pottinger, appeared off Woosung, at the entrance of the small river of that name. This river flows from the south, entering the estuary of the Yang-tse-Kiang very near its debouche into the Yellow Sea. The mouth of the Woosung River forms the harbor of Shanghae, situated a short distance up. The banks of the Woosung were covered with batteries, all of which were stormed and carried with out difficulty. A column of the invading force then marched on Shanghae, which surrendered without any attempt at resistance. But, though little resistance was as yet experienced from the peaceful and timid inhabitants on the banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang, who, after a prolonged peace of nearly two hundred years, had now their first experience of war, the estuary itself and the approach to it from the sea, were found to present great impediments. The broad estuary of the Yang-tse-Kiang enters the sea from between shores half covered with mud, and hardly discernible, as the sea for many leagues off is a muddy yellow, whence comes its name. Ships intending to enter the Yang-tse-Kiang are obliged to move cautiously along the southern shore, keeping the lead constantly going, in order to avoid the bars of movable sand with which the approach is impeded. These banks extend up the estuary as high as the upper end of the great island Tsang-Ming, which lies midway in it and divides it into two channels. Above this island, which is some thirty miles long. the shores begin to show themselves above the water, but the course of the channel becomes very serpentine. The tide flows up as far as Ching-Kiang-Foo, about half way to Nankin, and where, in fact, what has hitherto been an estuary or arm of the sea, first takes on, for ascending vessels. the character of a river. Before making this point, the English fleet, met with some serious difficulties. It took them fifteen days to make the distance of eighty miles from their anchorage at Chusan. Near the Island of Tsang-Ming several of the larger ships ran aground, but succeeded in getting off by the help of the rising tide. Having conquered these difficulties and approached the city of Ching-Kiang, the English found abundant proof that, however deficient the Tartar-Chinese soldiers might be in military skill. they were not lacking in courage and spirit. These Tartar soldiers, who were only fifteen hundred in number, fought with the utmost desperation, and were killed to a man. Before they marched to the battle, as if anticipating the result, they strangled or drownedall their women and children, great numbers of whose dead bodies were afterward drawn from the wells into which they had been thrown. The Commander-in-Chief, seeing that the day was lost, set fire to his house and perished in the flames. The English lost a hundred and eighty-five men in the attack-a loss which they revenged by the most horrible excesses in sacking the town-the war having been conducted by the English throughout in a spirit of brutal ferocity, which was a fitting counterpart to the spirit of smuggling cupidity in which it had originated. Had the invaders met with a similar resistance everywhere they never would have reached Nankin. But such was not the case. The city of Qua-Chow, on the opposite side of the river, submitted and paid a ransom of three millions of dollars, which the English freebooters of course pocketed with immense satis-

Above this point, the channel of the river had depth of thirty fathoms, and, so far as the bottom was concerned, the navigation became easy, but at some points the current ran with great swiftness.

feetich.

not less than ex and seven miles an hour. There was nothing, however, to prevent ships-of-the-line from ascending to Nankin, under the walls of which the English at length cast anchor on the 9th of August. The effect thus produced was exactly what had been anticipated. The Emperor was frightened into signing the treaty of the 29th of August, the pretended violation of which is now made the occasion of new demands which threaten a new war. That new war, should it occur, will probably be

conducted on the model of the former one. But there are several reasons why the English could not anticipate a similar easy success. The experience of that war has not been lost on the Chinese. In the recent military operations in Canton River they have exhibited such improved skill in gunnery and the art of defense as to lead to the suspicion of their having Europeans among them. In everything practical, and war is eminently practical, the Chinese far surpass all the Orientals, and there is no doubt that in military matters the English will find them apt scholars. Again, it is likely that the English may encounter artificial obstacles to the ascent of the Yang-tse-Kiang, should they again attempt it, such as do not appear to have been met with on the former occasion. But,-what is the most serious consideration of all-the resccupation of Nankin cannot be supposed to be attended with anything like the same terror and alarm to the Imperial Court at Pekin which it caused on the former occasion. Nankin, for a considerable period past, as well as large portions of the surrounding districts, has been in possession of the rebels, one or more of whose chiefs make that city their headquarters. In this state of the case its occupation by the English might be rather agreeable to the Emperor than otherwise. They might do him good service in driving the rebels from a city which, when they had got it, might prove a possession rather difficult, troublesome and dangerous to keep, and which, as recent experience has shown, may be held by a hostile power without any immediately fatal results to Pekin or the Imperial rule.

The dissensions which agitate the religious world whether they confront two sects or simply schismatize one, always receive due consideration from THE TRIBUNE. The state of the great Pusevite controversy in England has, from time to time, been elaborately annalized in these columns, and whatever changes the ecclesiastical courts may have directed to be made in the upholstery of St. Barnabas have been announced. Strict equity, therefere, seems to demand mention of a slight differ ence of opinion which has arisen within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The question in dispute is, of course, the troublesome one of Slavery. The Church enjoys, it appears, no immunity from the intellectual activity or from the importunity of conscience which, awakened by the great wrong of the century, have manifested themselves in the Conferences, Synods, Conventions and convocations of other sects. Two leading Catholic journals are engaged in a war of words. The Quarterly Review of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, and The Freeman's Journal of Dr. Mc-Master, are at loggerheads. The former publicist is not precisely a man of Anti-Slavery opinions; indeed, to do the learned Doc tor justice, we must state that he perpetually denies that he is either an Abolitionist or a " Nigger Worshiper." He asserts the right of every State in the Union to maintain or establish Slavery. and volunteers in the most self-sacrificing manne to defend to the death that right. But the decision of his brother in the faith, Mr. Justice Taney, has been too much for him. The gluttony of concession manifested by the South has staggered him, just as it has many doctors before him. In the April number of his Review, he denies the right of the slaveholder to take his bipedal personal property into the Territories, and while denying it he incidentally states some very pregnant and farreaching principles. A few extracts from his article will acquaint the reader with his views:

"Under the law of Nature there are no slaves, for all men are created equal, and one man has no jus demini over another.
"We are told, again, that slaves are property, and the Union is hor property as much as any other species of property. Very true, where slave property exists, but not where it does not exist. In the States where slaves are prop-erty the Federal Courts are bound to treat them as

erty me receral Courts are bound to treat them as property, and cannot discriminate between them an other species of property; but not, therefore, does it follow that it must treat them as property in the Ter-ritories, where no local law makes them property."

"God, as Pope Gregory VII. has declared, never gave to man dominion over gave to man dominion over man, nor to one man the right to lord it over another. He has never created some men to be kings and others to be subjects, some to be masters and others to be slaves; but he has created all men equal, and therefore Alexander III. asserts that by nature all men are free. This is the teaching of Catholic doctors, and of all Christian ex-pounders of the law of nature."

And very good teaching it is, Dr. Brownson, and most heartily do we wish that all Doctors, whether Catholic or Protestant, had profited by it. The following passages, in one of which we have italicized a dry dig at our Catholic Chief Justice, will conclude our extracts:

"The negro being a man, a human soul, endowed by the law of nature with all the rights of a white man, he must in all things be held the equal of white men, except where the municipal law makes a distinction to

his prejudice."
Mr. Chief-Justice Taney seems to us to proceed on the assumption that negroes are politically and legally a degraded race in the Union; but such is not the fact. They may be so in some of the States, but they are not so in the Union, nor indeed in all the States. We regret that in giving the opinion of the Court the learned Judge did not recollect what he is taught by his religion namely, the unity of the race, that all men by the nat-ural law are equal and that negroes are men, and therefore as to their rights must be regarded as standng on the same footing with white men, where there is no positive or municipal law that degrades them."

Such writing as this in a Catholic Review has excited the inquisitorial proclivities of that comically misnomered paper, The Freeman's Journal, and it s evident that the conductors of that sheet will not sleep sweetly until they have put poor Dr. Brownson into the Index Expurgatorius. This weekly expounder of the faith argues in a christianly way that negroes are, "by the law of God," just as much merchandize as cotton bales or sugar boxes; and in reply to the statement of Dr. Brownson that the equal rights of slaveholders and of non slaveholders are sufficiently regarded if the citizen of the South is free to carry with him into the Territories every species of property that

the North can carry," The Journal perpetrates the following preposterous paragraph: the tollowing preposterous paragraph:

"The priest and the parson are alike free to carry into their respective churches Bibles, prayer-books and sermons. But the priest says, 'Without an altar, a crucifix, a chasuble, candles, &c., I cannot celebrate the mysteries of my religion.' Would it be an equal faw of religious liberty that would forbid him these because it also forbids their use to the Protestant clergyman, who does not use them?"

This is what Mr. Bishard Surgellar (if the

-This is what Mr. Richard Swiveller (if we may mention that profane person in such sacred company) would call "a staggerer." We are afraid that The Freeman's Journal, however, in its zeal, has rashly rushed into irreverence. Is there not danger that it may have exposed itself to discipline, or perhaps to excommunication, by thus comparing

such poor, loathsome outcasts, the nine times-oursed children of Cain, with such holy things as "altare, "crueffixes, chasubles and candles." Is there not great injustice here done to the merits of those articles? But these questions are not for us.

It seems to us that this argument comes at a fortunate time for Mr. Brigham Young, whose troubles are all before him, and who will probably need more logic than he will find it asy to muster. Brigham with all his harem may, when Utah has become too hot to hold him, move to Ohio or New-York and say: "Without thirty wives I camnot celebrate the mysteries of my religion," would it be an equal law of religious liberty which would forbid him these because it forbids them to Anti-Mormon clergymen who do not want them? But enough! The paper which can print such stuff, might find business in Palermo or Naples. It ought not to find much in New-York.

The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, some tim M. C. from Indiana, was recently (or claims to have been) the hired attorney of the Menominee Indians at Washington, where he rendered them services which he values at \$40,000. When they were to receive a liberal sum from the Federal Treasury in payment for lands, Mr. Thompson sent in his little bill, but the Indians disputed or repudiated it and took the full sum due them, distributing it among themselves and giving none to their yellowish-pale counselor. Mr. T. then preferred his claim at the Treasury, on what grounds we do not remember and cannot imagine. His claim was rejected. He tried Congress, with equal ill-success at first, but finally obtained the passage of an act which authorized the accounting officers to pay him any sum that they should find justly due him. Those officers promptly reported that no sum was due him-Mr. Moneypenny, President Pierce's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stigmatizing his claim as utterly groundless and fraudulent. Thus the matter seemed to rest until the accession of Mr. Buchanan.

Meantime, however, Richard, from being a leading and active Whig, and voting as such for all manner of Wilmot Provisos and No-Extension-of-Slavery resolves, became a Fillmore Know-Nothing and a bitter Pro-Slavery Hunker. As such, he managed the Fillmore State Convention last year and headed the Fillmore Electoral Ticket. As such, he did all he could to give Indiana and the Presidency to Mr. Buchanan.

A current scandal affirms that this was in pursuance of a bargain with certain leaders of the Pro-Slavery Democracy stipulating that, in case of his success in his undertaking, his claim should be allowed and paid at the Treasury. We know no facts that sustain this charge-indeed, we should be very unlikely to know them if they existed, It is what the senior Mr. Weller would call a remarkable coincidence, however, that one of the very first acts of the new lords of the Treasury was the allowance and payment of Mr. Thompson's claim.

Had The N. Y. Times, in its haste to throw obstacles in the way of the new Police Commission, told the whole truth in regard to the constitution of the Board, its flippant observations would have appeared as pointless as they really are. After charging that the Governor had nominated only well-known politicians for Commissioners, that journal adds that they are all-with one exception of little weight-of one political party. Now, the important fact that Fernando Wood and Thomas Powell, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, both of the rankest sort of Buchanan Democrats and both violently opposed to the bill, are in the Commission by the enactment itself, is altogether concealed by our cotemporary, and the Governor is soundly rated for putting in four Republicans and one American-the latter, in the language of that journal, "of little weight." Our neighbor insinuates that the commission is composed of four Republicans and one American. The truth is, it is four Republicans, two Buchanan Democrats, and one American.

We care little for the men who may have charge of this work, and less for their politics; but what in the name of reason could be hoped from any commission so constituted as to admit the probility of giving Mayor Wood the controlling vote As it now is, it is an even chance that the Republicans have the majority upon all important questions; and while we earnestly deprecate all party influence in Police matters, we see the most urgent necessity for arresting the partisan demoralization now going on in the Department. It is reasonably certain that the two Mayors, working with all the advantage and prestige of old power, will do their utmost to thwart and pervert every salutary reform proposed from the other side. To counteract these enemies within the camp, at least four reliable men of nerve and determination were required: any lesser number would have perilled and lost all. Should our cotemporary recur to the subject, we beg leave to hint that the ignoring of the two Mayors for the purpose of abusing the Governor will hardly pass for that disingenuousness for which a truly "independent" journal ought to be remarkable.

Poison stories are often got up on very little foundation. Such seems to have been the case with the story of an attempt to poison the European inhabitants of Hong Kong on the part of one Ahlum, the chief baker of the place. This Ahlum was a Chinese who carried on a very extensive business, and who was reported to have added poisoning to baking at the instigation of the Canton mandarins. The story was told with all the circumstantiality possible, quite equal to that of the late National Hotel case at Washington. Ahlum alarmed for his safety, fled, but was pursued and brought back. As he was acquitted by the jury after a trial of five days, it is fair to presume that there was no evidence against him beyond the fact of some sudden deaths, which could not readily be accounted for. As the English insist on the privilege of poisoning the Chinese with opium, perhaps they may be inclined to think that it would be only a sort of tit-for-tat if the Chinese should undertake to poison them with arsenic. It might have been from a feeling of this sort that the charge against the Chinese baker found a credit which the testim ony given on the trial did not uphold.

The reports telegraphed from Calcutta to Bombay, about a disposition on the part of the Chinese to succumb, are not confirmed by the latest accounts direct from Hong Kong. On the other hand, it is stated that the Emperor has expressed great confidence in Yek's ability in dealing with foreigners. Some contests take place from time to time between the Chinese war junks and vessels of the English fleet, which show no abatement of the spirit of resistance on the part of the Chinese.

The Mirror is conservative, but avows that, with regard to the Right of Suffrage, "we have always favored, as we now favor, the whole-

ing it only to those who will use this inestimable print This is certainly the most radical pro-

have seen for years. If it wouldn't obviate all dif-ficulty from crowds at the ballot-boxe, then we have no just idea of its practice, operation.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS CONFIRMENT Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Thursday, April 16-10 P. M.

The Police Commissioners were all confirmed to day; also all the Port Wardens-McMullen and Butler by a unanimous vote, while the vote on King and Seaman was close. The Harbor Masters were all confirmed except

Fuller and Dodge, who were rejected in order to retain Schultz and Brennan, who will hold over. The Assembly has ordered the Dred Scott rese.

lutions to a third reading, and is now debating the proposed law. The debate, like the law, is milk and water, about " 'alf an' 'alf" perhaps a little more than "'alf" water. Mr. Wooster of Herkimer has pruposed a substitute for the bill, somewist better than the original, and it will probably pear FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16,
The United States vessels "Independence," "John
Adams" and "Decatur," now on the Pacific side of the
Isthmus of Panama, are to remain there for the present, and the Home Squadron is to proceed to this side
of the Isthmus, in view of the difficulties in that quarter.

of the Isthmus, in view of the difficulties in that quarter.

This morning a delegation from four different tribes of Indians paid their formal respects to the President, who, in expressing his warm interest in the welfare of the red man, said "he was the Great Father of many such persons, yet, strange to say, he had no children of his own."

The amount of the lands recently granted to Minassota, under the recent act of Congress, for railroad purposes, is estimated at 4,415,000 acres.

There has been a change of the programme in reference to the Nebraska appointments, for which there were over one hundred applicants. They are officially promulgated as follows:

George H. Nixon of Tennessee, Register of Land Office; Charles B. Smith of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Nemaha Land District, and Andrew Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Register; Edward Deslonde of Alabama, Receiver at the South Platta District, and John N. H. Patrick of Nebraska, Register; John C. Fink, Receiver of the Dakotah District.

THE LATE FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

THE LATE FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1857.

The search among the ruins of the great fire is still going on. Five bodies were taken out this morning, and these make thirteen deaths in all so far. More bodies are still missing. A large mass of persons are thronging the scene of the disaster watching the search. The remains of Mr. Buckley have not yet been found. He was known to be in the building when the wall fell.

In regard to the insurance on property lost by the fire of Tuesday night, it should have been stated that the American Company at Philadelphia loses \$19,000 and the North American at Philadelphia \$30,000.

Six bodies were recovered from the ruins to-day, making thirteen in all. Another of those injured died this afternoon, making the total deaths, so far, fifteen. The remains of Mr. Buckley, member of the Independent Fire Company, were recovered this afternoon. The search is still going on.

MARINE DISASTER.

Boston, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

The schooner Mercy Taylor, Chase, from Philadelphia for Boston, put into Newport on the afternoon of the 15th, in distress. On the night of the 13th inst., Point Judith N. N. W. distant about four miles, was run into by the ship Plutarch, from Boston for New-York, in tow of the steamer Enoch Train, and had carried away the bowsprit, figure-head, flying jib and topsail, and other damage done. The damage to the ship is unknown. The schooner must repair before proceeding. MARINE DISASTER.

THE REV. MR. KALLOCH.

Boston, Thursday, April 16, 1857.
The friends of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch railied in great numbers at Tremont Temple last night, and contributed about \$1,000 to defray his expenses in his late trial.

COMPLETION OF THE OHIO AND MISSIS-

SIPPI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 16, 1837.

The last rail of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was laid at 3 o'clock yesterday, in the presence of a number of prominent gentlemen from this city, Louisville and St. Louis. There is now an unbroken six-feet gauge hence to St. Louis. FIRE AT MARIETTA, GA.

August A. Markietta, GA.
August A. Ga., Wednesday, April 15, 1857.
A fire at Marietta on Tuesday destroyed the Howard House, Colonnade row, the Post-Office, and sevral stores and warehouses. The loss is about \$70,000, Insured for \$30,000, partly in Northern offices. THE FRESHETS IN MAINE.

THE FRESHETS IN MAINE.

WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, April 16, 1857.

Owing to the severe rains of the past week and
the rapid rise in the Kennebec River, the toil bridge
at this place went down the river about 3 o'clock this
morning. The railroad bridge on the Somerset and
Kennebec Railroad at Skorobegan has also been
carried away. The loss to the Railroad Company is
about \$14,000. The freshet is causing serious damage
all along the river, but the water is now subsiding. FIRE AT LINCOLN, ILL.
St. Louis, Thursday, April 16, 1857.
The Court-House at Linceln, Ill., containing the records of Logan County, was entirely destroyed by

fire on Tuesday night.
The American State Council convened at St. Louis THE SOUTHERN MAIL. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1857.
No mail has been received south of Savannah.
The Roman Catholic Institute in Henrico, Va., was burned yesterday.

FIRE AT ALTON, ILL. St. Louis, Thursday, April 16, 1837.

Last night, at Alton, Ill., the planing-mill of Messers.

Morrison, Beale & Co., the adjoining Methodist
Church, and three dwellings, were destroyed by fire.

Lose, \$25,000 to \$40,000; insurance small.

FAST-DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

Our annual Fast-Day was observed to-day in the usual manner. With the exception of bar-rooms, all places of business were closed. The churches were all well filled at the day services, and the theaters are crowded this evening. A steamboat excursion to Plymenth by the members of the Legislature and the Officials of the State Government was somewhat of a novelty in the observance of the day, but the party re reported to have enjoyed the excursion highly.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

From Our Own Reporter. SENATE THURSDAY, April 16, 1857. Mr. C. P. SMITH, the Emigrant Protection bill

Mr. C. T. Sarth.

Third reading.

Also, to incorporate the Port Richmond Ferry Company.

Third reading.

Mr. BROOKS, to legalize action of Board of Supervisors of New-York. Third reading.

Also, to amend the act relative to grading Division to amend the act relative to grading Division.

avenue in Rings County.

Also, to extend Second avenue, Brooklyn—unfavosably. Agreed to.

Also, relative to taxes and assessments in Brooklyn.

Also, relative to taxes and assessments in Brooklya.
City—unfavorably. Agreed to.
Also, authorizing new Certificates of State Stocks and Controller's Bonds in sertain cases. Third reading.
Also, a written report relative to Bridging the Esta.
River. Committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.
Also, the agreement of the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish Regulations for the Pert of New-York. Agreed to bill as passed by the Assegnably, concurred in by Senate. Bill passed.
The following passed, unless otherwise notis ed:
The New-York City Hall bill. A motion to recessider laid on the tablo.

sider laid on the table.
To incorporate the New-York Harbor Steambest

Towing Company.

Defining the powers and duties of Count of Special Sessions, except New-York and Albany.

The Emigrant Protection bill, amendatory of the law of 1849.

To amend the charter of the Port Richmond and